THE ALPINE CHRONICLE.

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Alpine Chronicle.

Published Every Saturday,
By R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.
ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

OFFICE, MAIN STREET, COR. FIFTH.

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These rates are payable in gold coin.

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JOB WORK DONE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

County Official Press.

1878

JANUARY.						
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1878

Agents:

L. P. FISHER	SAN FRANCISCO
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.	NEW YORK
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.	NEW YORK
ROWELL & CHESMAN	ST. LOUIS

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible] D. ARNOT, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SILVER MOUNTAIN,
ALPINE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

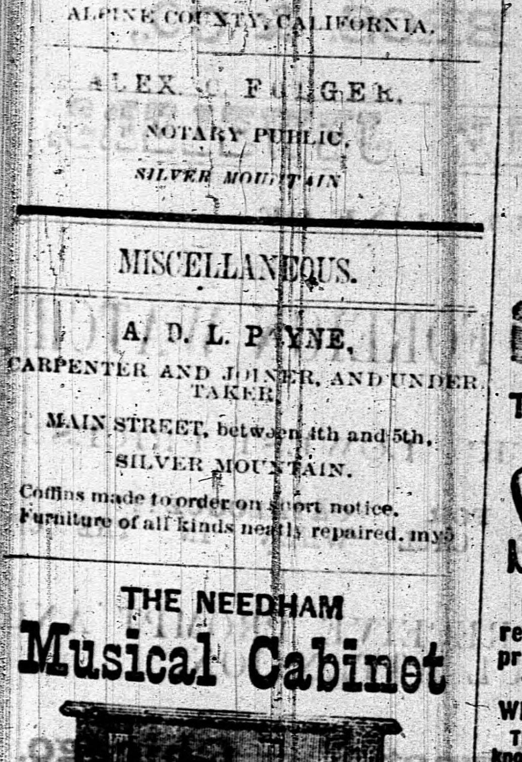
ALEX. C. FOLGER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SILVER MOUNTAIN

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. D. L. PAYNE,
CARPENTER AND JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
MAIN STREET, between 4th and 5th,
SILVER MOUNTAIN.

Coffins made to order on short notice. Furniture of all kinds neatly repaired. my6

THE NEEDHAM
Musical Cabinet


PRICE, $50.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FREE.

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It possesses a mechanism of marvelous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of reproducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony, and rhythm, and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct music is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address,

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS,
143, 145 & 147 E. 23d St., New York.

ADVERTISE
IN
THE CHRONICLE.

MINING LAWS OF SILVER MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT.

ARTICLE I.

This District shall be known as the Silver Mountain Mining District.

ARTICLE II.

The boundaries of this District shall be as follows: Commencing at the head of East Carson River, and running down the stream to the line of the Alpine District, thence westerly along the summit of the dividing ridge of mountains between Silver Creek and the Middle Fork of the Carson River to the summit of the mountains to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE III.

Fifteen hundred feet along the ledge and three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the ledge shall constitute a mining claim, located by one or more persons, and they shall also be entitled to all ledges discovered within these boundaries

ARTICLE IV.

Any permanent resident of the District, holding real estate or mining property, shall be entitled to vote at any miners' meeting.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be a Recorder elected by a majority of the miners of the District, who shall hold office for one year, and it shall be his duty to record all claims that do not infringe on a former location, and to satisfy himself, either by personal inspection or satisfactory proof that they do not so infringe on any other location.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of a vacancy in the office of Recorder or inability to serve, a meeting for the election of Recorder may be held at and time by posting a notice thereof in three public places for three days previous to the meeting, signed by not less than ten residents of the District.

ARTICLE VII.

The Recorder shall be allowed a fee of two dollars and fifty cents for each claim recorded, and in cases where it becomes necessary for him to travel more than one mile, he shall be allowed two dollars additional.

ARTICLE VIII.

After the discovery and location of a ledge or lede parties shall have ten days allowed in which to record their claims.

ARTICLE IX.

No person shall be eligible to the office of Recorder who is not a resident of the District; tnor shall he be allowed, upon any occasion, to take the District Books outside the limits of he town of Silver Mountain.

ARTICLE X.

It shall be necessary to expend not less than One hundred dollars worth of well-expended labor on each claim, during each year from its location, to hold it.

ARTICLE XI.

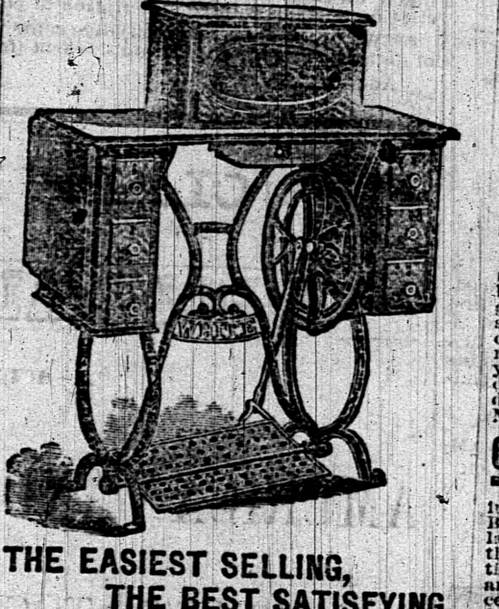
The name of the ledge and company shall be posted in a conspicuous place at or near its boundaries.

ARTICLE XII.

There shall be an Annual Meeting held on the first Monday in June of every year to elect officers for the ensuing year. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of all meetings to deliver the minutes of said meetings to the Recorder who shall preserve the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The White
—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING,
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine

Its Introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been re-possessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying the WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to [illegible] & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

L. & E. Wertheimer, Agents, San Francisco. f16-1y

1878. P. W. EARL, 1878.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Nos. 109 and 111 Front street........Sacramento
Railroad Depot........Reno
Railroad Depot........Battle Mountain
Railroad Depot........Carson

Goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Territories.

Shippers may relay upon having their goods forwarded at the lowest rates, with dispatch and by the most favorable routes. m14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN McNEILL, Sacramento. L. S. ADAMS, San Francisco.

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
NO. 93 FRONT STREET, COR. L.
Sacramento, Ca.,

DEALERS IN
California Produce.
Quicksilver
and Fuse:
Wines, Liquors, and Tobacco.

AGENTS
CALIFORNIA
POWDER WORKS,
of
SANTA CRUZ.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES, both BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, constantly on hand for sale at San Francisco prices, adding freight.

BEATTY

BEATTY'S PIANOS AND ORGANS, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Beatty's Pianos, grand, square and upright, are pronounced by the Press and the people as the most beautiful and sweetest toned Pianos ever manufactured. Sent on test trial and pronounced the best in the world. Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs. Any manufacturer challenged to equal them. They possess power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic delicacy, exquisitely beautiful solo effects, and the only stop action ever invented that cannot be disarranged by use. The bellows capacity is so great that but little effort is required with the feet to supply all the air necessary. Best made and most elegant cases in the market. All solid wood ornaments. Every instrument fully warranted for six years as strictly first class, and sent on from 5 to 15 days' test trial. Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.

ORGANS, BEATTY PIANOS,

The public are particularly cautioned against bogus instruments which are being palmed off as genuine Beatty celebrated Pianos and Organs, and particularly from parties in the West and South-West, where this detestable trickery has been extensively practised on the reputation I have gained; also beware of anonymous circulars with false quotations from certain trade journals. Write for explanation. Send for Beatty's Illustrated Piano and Organ Advertiser, containing testimonials from millionaires, bankers, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, and thousands of purchasers throughout the length and breadth of the land, with full particulars of the great Piano and Organ war against high prices. Newspaper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.

BARNES' SCROLL SAW.
FOOT OR STEAM POWER.
Warranted to Cut 3 Inch Stuff 1 Foot per Minute.
Send for Circular.
PRICE, $30 00.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
621 MARKET STREET, opp. PALACE HOTEL
San Francisco
The Great Mechanics' Tool Store of the Pacific Coast.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.
Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Dr. G. R. Thomas, of Detroit, has demonstrated the possibility of successfully transplanting teeth. In a case recently performed he extracted a decayed tooth from a gentleman's mouth and replaced it with a sound tooth taken from a lady four weeks before, cutting it down to the proper size. He also successfully replants teeth that abcess—taking them out, removing the seat of disease and returning them to their proper position.

THE FARMER.

A farmer furrowed his [illegible] field,
And faltered not for the day;
He felt from the north a frost wind blow
And the path of the sun was gray.
And the wheat-bird a whistle he heard from the bough,
And he knew that the weevil oft followed the plough,

He bent his lowly form to the task,
Believing his labor a prayer;
So he plodded the pace of a cheerful man,
Preparing his ground with care;
Whistled and plodded, then cast amain
For the harvest hour the seeding grain.

A farmer sat in his cottage door,
Nodding a noon-tide nap,
And the whitened wheat accross the way,
Waved on the meadow's lap;
With heavy heads, in a slumbering base,
The stalks bent down in the August days.

As the farmer dozed, he dreamed and smiled,
For his acres waved on his eye;
And then the clink of the reapers he heard,
And his stacks and his mows swelled high;
And over his cheek a soft tear crept,
For the joy he felt as he nodded and slept.

He woke; in the haze of the hot afternoon,
In health was he bent to the snath,
And over the field the gavils streached,
In many a winding path;
The vision he saw had lightened his task,
And he learned that to pray we in labor should ask.

BEREFT.

Love, I call you; can you hear?
Call you, want you, need you, dear!
Is this high heaped mound my kiss,
And my only answer this?

Is the silence as intense
To your freed and perfect sense
As to mine—and is the tide
Just as dark, and wild, and wide?

Can there never come a sign
From your rescued soul to mine?
So importunate my need,
Must I idly, vainly plead?

Is there no ungarded place
You might seek and let your face,
Warmed by Heaven's resplendant light
Flash an instant on my sight?

Nay, forbear; I vail my eyes;
That trancendant, first surprise
Is Death's guerdon. I must wait.
Though the hour be far and late.

Could your soul, transfigured bide
For an instant at my side?
Could my sinfulness endure
You beside me white and pure?

Death on Every Side.

The London *Lancet* is constantly finding out something or other to make people nervous. Some time ago it showed that the consequence of getting one's head shampooed at a barber's was an attack of typhoid fever; so people gave up being shampooed, especially the people with bald heads. Then it discovered that every house was filled with sewer gas, and that we were all going to be poisoned. Then there was poison in the milk, and that was banished from the table. Next the *Lancet* discovered that a couple of glasses of wine a day were fatal to the constitution, and it followed this up by announcing that the water of London was very dangerous, so that at the present moment it has left nothing whatever to drink. Then it clearly proved that jam tarts were bad for the health, but most people who had tried them in sufficient quantities had found that out before. The reason assigned by the *Lancet* was that the jam in the tart was doctored. Having thus deprived us of the two chief articles of sustenance, jam tart and milk, the *Lancet* wished us to leave off wearing clean linen. It says that the laundresses live in "infected" places, and that we run the risk of catching smallpox and scarlet fever from the clothes they bring home. The same thing is true of the tailors; so that the only really safe course now open to us is to go without food and clothes. In this condition we must not go indoors for shelter, for fear of sewer-gas. Never was a Christian people reduced to a more miserable plight. Is it not just possible that what we want in the present day is a little less science and a little more common sense?

No Rain in Peru.—In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade winds, and though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The southeast trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the northwest they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, deposit it as as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries to the Amazon. Finally they reached the snow-capped Andes, and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of the range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.

SOMETHING IN THE BED.

Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. The other night, somehow, it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless, it gradually worked its way down to the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and as it felt very cold, he was surprised and scared, and jumping from his bed, he said:

"By gracious, Maria! these's a toad or a snake or something under the covers; I touched it with my foot.

Mrs. Pitman gave a large scream and was out on the floor in an instant.

"Now don't go to hollering and waking up the neighbors," said the Judge. "You go and get me the broom or something, and we'll fix this thing mighty quick."

Mrs. Pitman got the broom and gave it to the Judge, with the remark that she felt as if snakes were creeping all up and down her legs and back.

"O, nonsence, Maria! Now you turn the covers down slowly, while I hold the broom and bang it. Put a bucket of water alongside of the bed, so's we can shove it in and drown it."

Mrs. Pitman fixed the bucket and gently removed the covers. The Judge stood with the broom uplifted, and as soon as the black ribbon of the watch was revealed he cracked away two or three times with the broom. Then he pushed the thing into the water bucket. Then they took the bucket to the light to investigate the matter. When the Judge saw what it was, he said:

"I might have known that! Just like you women to go screeching and making a fuss about nothing! Who's going to pay me for that watch? It's utterly ruined."

"It was you made the fuss, not me. You needn't try to put the blame off on me."

"O, hush up and go to bed! I'm tired of hearing your blather. It appears to me you can't keep your tongue still a minute. Blame me if I ain't going to get a divorce and emigrate."

And the Judge turned in and growled at Maria until he fell asleep.—N. Y. *Weekly.*

For the Feet.—Among the first things that strike the traveler in Japan are the wooden sandals worn by these thirty-five millions of people. They have a separate compartment for the great toe, and make a clacking noise on the street. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveler setting out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back that he may put on a new pair when the old ones are worn out. They cost but a cent and a half a pair. They are not rights and lefts, and leaving the foot free to the air—we never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, being left outside the door; passing down a street you see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small. It is surprising to see how readily the Japs step out of them and pick them up again with their feet, without stopping, when leaving the house. Constant habit makes them dexterous.

One cold night last winter a druggist of our acquaintance was awakened by a terrible knocking at the door. Going down, he found a man who wanted to purchase a dose of salts. The shop was entered, the dose prepared, and a half a dime put in the drawer.

"How much did you make by that operation?" asked his wife when he returned.

"Four cents," was the reply.

"A shame it is," returned the irritated dame, "for a man to disturb your rest for a dose of salts."

"Recollect, my love," said the druggist, "that the dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine."

The funniest somnambulist to date is the Herkimer county lover, who rose from his bed one night recently and walked a mile in undress with a lamp in his hand to call upon his lady. She and her mother were about retiring for the night when they answered his knock. In astonishment they conducted him to a chamber, receiving his explanations in the morning and procuring more suitable clothing for the return trip.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Mr. Scoville, of Hadley, N. Y., says that Guinea fowls will eat potato beetles as fast as other fowls will eat corn, and that one Guinea hen will keep an acre of potatoes clear of beetles. He further adds that they can be utilized as a barometer and a watch dog, from their habits of screeching before a storm, and giving alarm at the approach of a stranger.

The Arab Fancy for Lying.—The Arabs of Egypt, so travelers say believe that to tell a lie in the morning insures good luck for the rest of the day. It is their favorite way of beginning the 24 hours. If a liar is found out he is chagrined because he has not lied cleverly enough. Should his lie prove successful he is as proud as if he had been promoted to a lucrative office.

The native servant of an English officer hired a boat to transport his master some 200 miles on the Blue Nile for 25 Turkish dollars. The Armenian owner of the boat was called before the pasha to ratify the bargain. Seeing that it was a European who wanted transportation he declared that it was impossible that his captain could have let the boat at such a low sum. The captain was sent for and confronted with the servant.

Catching the owners eye the captain looked at the servant with surprise. Lifting up his hands and eyes to heaven, he exclaimed:

"I swear by my beard, by Allah above, by the prophet, and by my eyes"—a solemn oath with Mohammedans—"that I never saw this man before! How, then, could I have let him the boat for 25 Turkish dollars?"

The Englishman was forced to pay a higher price. But as soon as the parties left the presence of the pasha, then the captain, going up to the servant, and, bursting into a hearty laugh, asked:

"Don't you think I can lie well?"

It is not perhaps generally known that the most destructive enemy to scorpions is the common mouse. They never meet without a contest, which almost universally terminates in favor of our little domestic annoyance, who, either by force of arms or strategem, contrives to destroy his enemy. This he does by irritating the scorpion with his constant and agile attacks, until the reptile becomes so fatigued as to be an easy prey, or to become, as some suppose, his own executioner.

Said that rather cynical journalist A to his "dear friend" B, "You look as if you had been out all night, and had to meet your wife at breakfast." Said B, mildly, in reply, "You look as if you had stopped at home all night studying your own character."

An English medical authority says the man who plays the big horn in a band rarely lives beyond a period of three years. This is about two years, eleven months and twenty-nine days longer than his next door neighbor wants him to live.

A clothier has excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation, he replied; "If it hadn't been for an apple, where would the ready-made clothing stores be to day.

Ben Butler woke up the other night covered with sweat, and after glaring gloomily around sank back on his pillow muttering feebly, "Thank heaven, it's only that strawberry shortcake. I thought it was Mrs. Jenks."

A woman being told that some tables in the Russian department of the French Exhibition were made of malachite, exclaimed: "My goodness! I thought Malachite was one of the prophets."

Nothing will raise a womon's curiosity quicker than to receive a paper with an item cut out. She will have another copy just to see what was cut out, if she has to send to the other end of the world after it.

An exchange says a pretty female lobbyist, when she commences to weep, generally wins a Congressman over to her side. From this it would appear that our Congress is partially run by water power.

All hair-pins look alike to men, but let a wife go off on a visit for a month, and come home and find a hair-pin near the door, and she can't wait a minute to grow red in the face.

Dr. Cameron, of Dublin, says that the secret of female beauty is a layer of fat under the skin. That's why a 250 pound woman is always handsome.

It might be called refined torture when a sweetheart visits her lover in jail and tells him what a good time she experts to have at a picnic.

A Michigan woman hid her cow under the hay to keep her out of sight of the tax collector, and a newspaper calls it a case of cowhiding by a female.

A temperance paper is opposed to a wife always meeting her husband with a smile. Isn't this fanaticism?

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

County Official Press.

NEW PATENTS.—Through Dewey & Co., Patent Agents, San Francisco, we receive the following list of U. S. patents granted to Pacific coast inventors: Thos. Clement Hammond, Sacramento, rachet wrenches; Johan Hansen, S. F., grippers for wire rope railways; R. P. Williams and L. Worsham, Alameda, process for welding copper; Chas. O. Bagley, S. F., mining riffles; Samuel E. Hilliard, Reno, Nevada, railway rail joints; Carl Hintz, S. F., blind-wiring machines; Roswell E. Morey and Thomas H. McDonald, S. F., berry boxes; John Patten, Tomales, harness saddles; John Upstone, S. F., metallic wheelbarrows; Philip Van Tassel and Martin Papp, Port Madison, W. T., steam pumps; Toliver A. Wilson, S. F., washing machines; William Stack, Oakland, devices for driving nails under water. Trademarks—California Cigar Box Co., S. F., cigars.

The death of Robert Apple, of San Francisco, the well-known mining expert, was caused by a disease of the stomach, created by inhaling poisonous vapors in the mines. The disease has no technical name, being new to the physicians.

The Governor of Massachusetts has denied the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for the delivery of the person of Hiram Kempton, who is wanted in connection with the bribery cases in the latter State.

An influx of Mennonites is anticipated between this and 1880, in which year their exemption from military service will end in Russia, where they number 200,000.

The annual reunion of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America, called for October 8th, at Chicago, is postponed, owing to yellow fever in the South, to December 10th.

Since the books were opened in San Francisco in February last for subscriptions to the four per cent. loan, 223 names have been put down for subscriptions aggregating $3,807,050.

Kansas has increased her population over 150,000 during the last fiscal year, and over 2,000,000 acres of government land were taken up.

The Chrome interest is growing into great importance in San Luis Obispo. The product exceeds fifty tons per day, and 2,500 tons are awaiting shipment.

F. A. George, Superintendent of the Money Order Department at St. Louis, has absconded, being a defaulter for $5,000.

Over 5,000,000 cans of corn are annually packed in Maine, giving employment to 10,000 persons. The product is valued at $1,150,000.

Judge Dwinelle has decided that under our Code an execution does not issue until it is placed in the hands of the executive officer

Monday next, 9th inst. is "Admission Day"—California having been admitted into the Union on the 9th day of September 1850.

The internal revenue collections for the year ending June 30th, amount to $104,717,437.

On Wednesday evening last the Grand Central Hotel, at Omaha, was totally destroyed by fire.

The President has removed Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, and appointed Lew Wallace to the position.

Ben Butler, in a card, accepts the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Greenbackers have nominated Judge E. H. East for Governor of Tennessee.

Germany makes one-half of the phosphorus consumed in the world, or over 250 tons annually.

On Monday last, at Juneau, Wis., Henry Bertram, late Major-General United States Volunteers, deceased.

The Democratic State ticket was elected in Arkansas, on Monday last, without opposition.

Governor Irwin has appointed R. A. Redman County Judge of Alameda, vice Stephen G. Nye, resigned.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Savings, of San Francisco, closed its doors on Tuesday last.

Six hundred employes of a leather firm in Newark, N. J., denounce Denis Kearney in speeches and resolutions.

Thus far the amount of standard silver dollars coined is $12,896,500.

Iowa expects the next census will make it the fifth State.

On Monday last the State Treasury contained $1,278,307 19.

"PATENT OUTSIDES."

We dislike these patent newspapers. They take the bread out of the mouths of the craft, never too well supplied. They are to printers what Chinese laborers are to our workingmen. They curtail the province of editor, by remitting to one man the selection of miscellany for a large number of papers, and we would as soon surrender our editorial columns to another as to yield the privilege of making our selections. We would rather publish a paper the size of a foolscap sheet all our own work, than a patent concern as large as a blanket."—*San Jose Argus.*

The above is a true estimate of a "patent outside." There are a large number of such journals in this State, it being the aim of the "outside" man to have one in every county. He employs three or four printers to do the work of a hundred, and furnishes ready printed "outsides and insides" to publishers who, having but little advertising patronage, and lacking means or energy—some-times both, are willing to pay a small advance, and surrender a quarter of their advertising space to the outside sharp. And this is to save composition and presswork. And this outside fellow seeks to advance his interest by the following device:

"☞ In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper."

This is no benefit to the paper but is to the outside man. He is really the publisher—the county man being the figure head—the nominal publisher; the former licks the cream, the latter the skim milk—and watered at that. Every few days announcement comes that some disgusted publisher has dispensed with the patent outside humbug and intends to be man enough to issue his paper in his own interest. The fact that a man publishes a "patent outside" reflects no credit upon his business qualifications. It is the personification of laziness and poor judgment.

A new and successful treatment for yellow fever has been discovered by Dr. Samuel Choppin, of New Orleans. The patient, who was very low, was stripped naked, placed on one of Dr. Kibbers's fever cots, which is filled with meshes, and contains beneath an india rubber receptacle to contain water. A sprinkling can of water, containing a lump of ice, was prepared, and the patient sprinkled until the temperature was reduced to ninety-nine, and the pulse for a while to sixty eight. The body became refreshingly cool, the patient fell into a gentle slumber, and rested well during the night. The symptoms were all favorable to recovery.

Colonel Hogg, of Oregon, one of the largest land owners on the Pacific coast, and most active in inducing immigration, has returned from a visit to his agent in Europe. He has traveled in Great Britain, Germany and France, and predicts small immagration during the coming year. He says that Indian troubles have given Oregon and Idaho a bad reputation, while the labor difficulties have caused a widespread belief that the country is overflowing with laborers. The German authorities are particularly active in preventing emigration.

The town of Mikolo, Capital of the circle of Barsod, Hungaro, has almost entirely been laid waste by a storm, one thousand houses being destroyed by a rainfall. Over 400 bodies have been recovered, and 200 persons are missing. At Erlan the river Eger broke through the walls of the town, and whole rows of houses were destroyed and many persons drowned.

On Tuesday last a frightful accident occurred in England. The steamer Princess Alice, while steaming up the Thames on her return from an excursion, was run down by the steamer Bidwell Castle and cut in two, sinking in the first five minutes after being struck. She had about 800 passengers, of whom 650 were drowned—a large number being women and children.

The Republicans of Kansas have made the following nominations: For Governor, J. P. St. John; Lieutenant Governor, L. U. Humphrey; Secretary of State, Joseph Smith; Treasurer, John Francis; Auditor, B. J. Bonebrake; Attorney General, William Davis; Chief Justice, A. B. Horton; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Allen B. Lemons.

One of the best markets for American implements for husbandry is South Africa. There we compete with Great Britain as well as in her other colonial possessions in Australia and New South Wales. These British possessions and Germany are the largest markets for American hoes, shovels, forks, etc.

Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is in bad oder at the Concord Prison. He was lately allowed to work, but wilfully spoiled $75 worth of stock, and now none of the officers are allowed to speak to him, his reading permit is taken from him, and he has to endure solitary confinement, with nothing to do.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the Diamond Star of the Order of the Mejidie on Dr. I. Manning King, of San Francisco. Dr. King was a member of Dr. Sarrell's ambulance brigade during the late war, and was taken prisoner at Plevna, where he was paroled.

DEATH OF H. H. HAIGHT.

We regret to announce the death of ex Governor Henry H. Haight, which suddenly occurred at San Francisco on Monday last. Mr. Haight left home in Alameda on that morning, apparently well, although he had been unwell for [illegible], but at 12 o'clock, in less than five minutes after the attack, he expired. The cause was heart disease.

Deceased was a native of the city of Rochester, New York, born on the 20th of May, 1825, and was therefore past 53 years of age at the time of his death. His ancestors on the paternal side were English, and on the maternal side Scotch. His father, Fletcher M. Haight, was a distinguished lawyer of Rochester, and under such tutelage the son prepared himself for the profession in which he became so distinguished. He entered Yale College at the age of 14, and graduated in the year 1844. In 1846 his parents removed from New York to St Louis, in which city young Haight was shortly admitted to the bar, and he entered into partnership with his father in the practice of the law. He remained in St Louis till near the close of 1849, when he started for California and arrived in San Francisco on the 20th of January, 1850. Mr. Haight was a Free Soil Democrat, but on the organization of the Republican party he linked his fortunes therewith. He supported Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860, but the emancipation proclamation excited his his disapprobation, and in 1864 he joined the Democrats and supported George B. McClellan against Lincoln for the Presidency. In June, 1867, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Governor and defeated George C. Gorham by a majority of 9500 votes. In 1871 he was renominated and defeated by Newton Booth by about 7000 majority.

NEW RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The new Air Line and Tide Level Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, between Oakland and Sacramento, will be started into operation about the 1st of September. This route leaves the Western Division at Tracey, a new station located about halfway between Ellis and Bantas; thence it runs to Martinez, and follows the edge of San Pablo and San Francisco bays to Oakland wharf. Ellis station will be abandoned after Sunday, September 1st, and all the buildings at that point are to be moved up to Tracey. The new route is no longer than the old one by way of Altamont, Pleasonton and Livermore, but is through a level country, consequently one engine will be able to do the work which required two on the old route, and much better time will be made—so much better, it is expected, that the eastern bound express train will take dinner in Sacramento about 12.30 P. M., instead of arriving here at 2.40 P. M., as at present. The railroad company are also constructing another branch road to the California Pacific at Fairfield and run thence to to Benicia, at which point it will be connected by ferry with the first mentioned route, and run to Oakland from Martinez. It is also said that after the completion of the branch from Fairfield the overland trains going east and west will be run over the California Pacific road from here to Fairfield, and thence to Oakland, via Benicia and Martinez. These improvements will have the effect of shortening the over land trip several hours and will afford travelers an opportunity of traversing a fine agricultural country and also taking a trip along the bay shores.—*Sacramento Bee.*

A NOTED VAGRANT.—Everybody in the United States, probably, has heard of the famous Babcock fire extinguishers, but very few people know that the inventor of this engine is living in Alameda county, vibrating between Alameda and Oakland, a poor, miserable vagrant, drunk whenever he can procure liquor, his clothes in tatters, his person so filthy that people flee from him as they would from a plague. It is said that at one time he had a large and very lucrative practice as a physician, was honored for his learning and skill, and surrounded by a loving family. Now he is half demented with drink he has no home, no family—not a friend. He is so repulsive that even a nights lodging in the station house is denied him, and he wanders about the most pitiable spectacle of humanity imaginable. He was arrested on Sunday by officer Hartwick, but turned loose again for the reason that it was impossible to exist in the lockup while he occupied a cell. On Monday, complaint was made by a lady that he was asleep in her garden, and accordingly he was arrested again, but allowed to go a second time after scenting up the jail until it had to be fumigated to be inhabitable. If any one desires to see a living, walking temperance sermon, he should look at Dr. Babcock, and get some one to tell his mournful story.—*Alameda Argus.*

The Treasury Department has issued a circular intended to encourage the circulation of the standard silver dollar, which can now be issued in multiples of $1000 and not exceeding $10,000, as provided by law.

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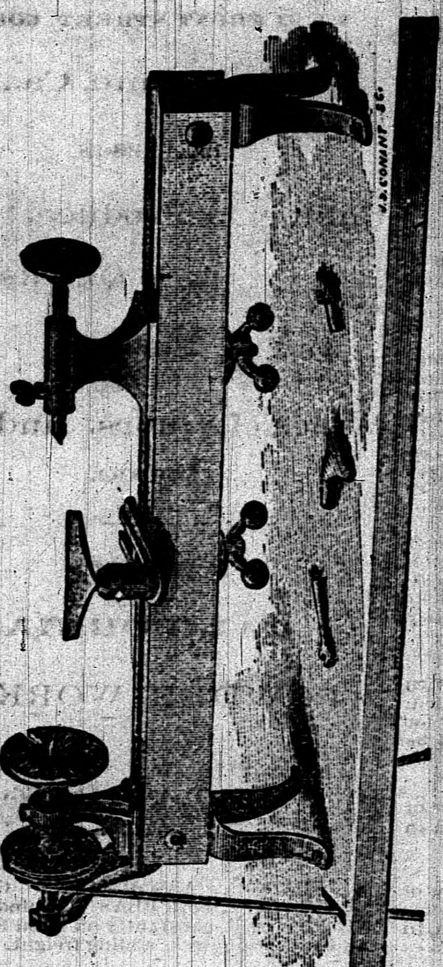

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No goods will be permitted to leave our house unless the full amount has been paid for under any circumstances.

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We will never deviate from our marked price, no matter how large the order will be. This will enable the poorest judge of goods to obtain as much for the money as the closest and sharpest buyer.

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As our prices are marked plainly on every article in the house, and we sell at one price only, it is strictly against the rules of our house to permit any of our employes to misrepresent any article offered for sale. Cotton is not sold for Union Linen, and Union Linen for pure linen, nor Satinet sold for Cassimere.

Any one in our employ who misrepresents any article is at once discharged, as we have found out by experience, that Principle, Duty and Policy are all in favor of
THE HOUSE THAT DEALS HONORABLY TOWARDS ALL!

☞ We shall continue, as heretofore, to fill all orders for any part of the Pacific coast, and persons in the interior can rest assured that their orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

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SUPPLEMENT.

STARTLING EXPOSITION
OF
DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGISM,
BY
SENATOR WINDOM,
Chairman Senate Committee on Appropriations.

False Pretenses of the Forty-Fourth Congress.

The Vaunted Democratic "*Retrenchment* and Reform" a Delusion and a Fraud.

APPROPRIATIONS INCREASED $28,752,265.49.

Expenditures Reduced by Republicans from 1868 to 1876 an Aggregate of $73,104,131—Average Annual Republican Reductions, $9,138,016.

Expenditures of 1876 Reduced by Republicans Below the Previous Year $14,718,991!

Appropriations This Year Increased Over Last Year $28,752,265.49.

Taxes Reduced by Republicans From 1868 to 1875 Over $250,000,000.

Taxes Reduced by the Democratic House from 1875 to 1878, $000,000,000!

The following is the substance of an "interview" between the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* and Senator Windom, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, published in the *Times* of June 6, 1878:

Correspondent—Have you compared the aggregate appropriations made by this Congress with those of last year, and, if so, how do they compare?

Senator Windom—Yes, sir; I have carefully examined all the bills since the adjournment. The total for last year was $143,317,323.92. The total for this year is $172,069,589.41. *The increase this year is, therefore,* **$28,752,265.49.** These aggregates cover all the regular appropriation bills.

Correspondent—Is this increase chargeable to the extravagance of this Congress?

Senator Windom—No: it is mainly chargeable to the demagoguism of the Forty-fourth Congress in making pretended "savings" for political effect when they were only creating "deficiencies."

Correspondent—Is it true that no reductions in expenditures were made until after the Democratic party got control of the House of Representatives?

Senator Windom—By no means. Expenditures had been on a descending scale almost ever since the war. The finance reports show that in 1868 they were $229,915,088, and that under the administration of President Grant they were constantly reduced, until for the year ending June 30, 1876, they were only $164,857,813; or, after making the proper deductions for that year, for payments made upon the Geneva award claims and for the Department postages (which latter counted in the nominal expenditures, but really took no money from the Treasury) the expenditures for 1876 were as we have seen, only $156,810,957. The total reduction in expenditures during Grant's administration was therefore $73,104.131, making an annual average reduction of $9,138,016. The reductions made by the Republicans the last year (1876) were $14,718,991.

DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS AND PERFORMANCES IRRECONCILABLE.

Correspondent—How do you reconcile these facts with Democratic professions of economy?

Senator Windom—Excuse me; I have never undertaken the impossible task of reconciling Democratic performances with Democratic professions, and certainly shrink from such an effort in this case. I think no one believes that their vaunted economy is anything but a sham to secure votes. It was well understood by everybody who gave attention to the subject that *their boasted reductions in 1876 were effected by denying appropriations indispensable to the public service; by postponing necessary public works; by repudiating national obligations; by withholding large sums for deficiency bills*; and when all these and other desperate expedients were exhausted, the figures themselves were so manipulated that they lost their proverbial truthfulness, and became the most mendacious partisans. This sort of deception could be carried on for a year or two with some success, but it could have but one result. Already the logic of events and the imperative necessities of the Government have exposed the trickery which was then denounced, and, by compelling an increase of nearly $29,000,000, have uncovered the demagogism of 1876, by which it was sought to carry the Presidential election under pretense of economy and reform.

Correspondent—Have you read the speech of Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, published in the *Record* of June 28, in which he endeavors to show that there has been no real increase over last year's appropriations, and in which he charges the Senate with "violent opposition" to the "retrenchment and economy which the House inaugurated," and if so, will you please tell me what you think of it?

Senator Windom—I have read it. Mr. Atkins had an extremely difficult task to perform, and in its execution he displayed a genius in manipulating figures only equaled by his courage in dealing with the facts which stood in his way. From his predecessors, Messrs. Randall and Holman, his committee had inherited an accumulation of unpaid national obligations, and "postponed appropriations," so imperitive in their character that they could no longer be evaded or delayed. These vast sums thus postponed and withheld by the Forty-fourth Congress were credited to the Democracy as so much money "saved." but the time had come when a portion of them must be provided for, though to meet them would swell the total appropriations to an amount equal to, if not in excess of those made by the last Republican Congress. With an *actual increase* of $28,752,265.48 staring him in the face, the chairman of the House committee still felt it to be his duty as a "reformer," even under such discouraging circumstances, to prove that, after all, this Congress had achieved another "triumph for retrenchment," which said "triumph" would have been still grander if the naughty Senate had not stood in the way.

A DEMOCRATIC "TRIUMPH OF RETRENCHMENT."

Correspondent—Give me an idea of how these "reformers" prove that an actual increase of $28,752,265.49 is a "triumph for retrenchment."

Senator Windom—It is the simplest process in the world—when you understand it. It is done by counting *in* all the appropriations made by their political opponent, and by counting *out* enough of their own to bring their total below his. By this one simple rule Mr. Atkins is able to commend his own party for economy, and to condemn the last Republican Congress for extravagance.

Correspondent—But how does this rule work when applied to their own party friends in the Forty-fourth Congress?

Senator Windom—I am glad you have called my attention to that, for it enables me to show you one or two specimen curiosities in Democratic "economy." Perhaps the most striking of these curiosities is their mode of creating and handling "deficiencies." Under the lead of Mr. Randall in 1876, very large arbitrary reductions were made in the appropriations. The heavy reductions which had already been made by the Republicans rendered it impossible to accomplish an honest reduction which would be sufficiently stunning for the party purposes it was designed to serve. They must be made, however, at any cost, for party emergencies demanded it. In making these forced and arbitrary reductions, "deficiencies" were created amounting to many millions of dollars. To meet only a portion of them, the Forty-fifth Congress, during its first year, has been compelled to pass *nine* deficiency bills, aggregating, as stated by Mr. Atkins, $15,534,672.52. Nearly all of these immense "deficiencies" were rendered necessary by the unwarranted reductions made under the lead of Mr. Randall in 1876, and there are many millions more to hear from before we get through with those marvelous feats of economy, performed for political purposes. Mr. Randall and his party took credit for having "saved" the entire amount of that reduction, though it was well known by the initiated that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of it were only postponed for deficiency bills after election. These deficiecies came down on the present Congress, when they could no longer be postponed, and over $15,000,000 of them were appropriated. Then there was a dilemma. How shall the account be stated? To what Democratic Congress shall these many millions be charged? To charge them to 1877 or 1878 would expose the fraudulent pretenses of those years, and to charge them to this Congress would never do. So they were simply counted *out.* Mr. Randall and the party have been credited for the reduction which created them, and Mr. Atkins declines to count the $15,500,000 in his totals. A very convenient way to dispose of so many millions. Thus this huge sum is made the foot-ball between these two economists, and both take credit for saving that amount to the Treasury. If you will glance over Mr. Atkins' statement, you will find several other feats in book-keeping almost equal to this, but they are quite excusable in proving the proposition he had in hand—namely, that *an actual increase of* **$28,752,265.49** *means retrenchment.* Having worried the stubborn and honest figures in vain to induce them to prove that difficult proposition, the chairman of the House committee, evidently not gratified with his success, draws a sigh, and concludes: "Had there been economic accord between the two houses—in other words, had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills, *as reported to the House*—the grand result would have been a still greater 'triumph for retrenchment.'" It must be admitted that an increase of $29,000,000 is not a very brilliant 'triumph for retrenchment;'" but notice the peculiar phraseology by which the failure to make it "still greater" is charged upon the Senate: "Had the Senate not added $16,000,000 to the appropriation bills *as reported to the House!*" Now, Mr. Atkins' own figures show that $1,914,636 of the $16,000,000 were added by the House itself to the bills "as reported" by the committee, before they even reached the Senate. I submit that this is hardly fair, even in proving that an *addition* of $29,000,000 was really a reduction.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CALL "SENATE EXTRAVAGANCE."

Correspondent.—What amount was added by the Senate to the bills as they passed the House, and what was the character of the addition?

Senator Windom.—The total of such additions is $13,925,442. No part of this amount was extravagance, but the whole was in compliance with some obligations of the Government which could not be honorably evaded, or in the line of economical expenditures.

This will very clearly appear by a reference to the items constituting the additions. The following are the amounts added by the Senate to the several bills:

Sundry civil bill	$10,305,442
River and Harbor bill	847,900
Army bill	908,314
Post-Office bill	856,000
Naval bill	200,844
Pension bill	35,000
Military Academy bill	83,446
Legislative, Executive, and Judicial	604,766
Consular and Diplomatic	83,700
Total	$13,925,442

Glance at the items which make up these several bills:

Glance at the items which make up these several additions. First:

The Sundry Civil Bill—Total additions		$10,305,442
For public buildings	$1,675,036	
Life-saving service	162,346	
Light-houses, fog-signals, &c	206,000	
Navy-yards, arsenals, repairs of barracks, &c	486,540	
Indemnifying the States for enrolling and equipping militia, &c	250,000	
Deficiencies for Post-office, courts of justice, &c	1,578,964	
Halifax award	5,500,000	
		9,854,886
Sundry small items		450,656
Total		$10,305,442

The above amount for "public buildings" is in the line of economy in various ways: First, the buildings are needed, and if completed would save to the Government an amount in rent greater than the interest on their cost; second, that they can be built very much cheaper now than ever before, and much cheaper than hereafter, when business shall have revived; third, it being in the line of economy to finish them now, another powerful motive is added in the employment it would give to labor. The items for "life-saving service" and "light-houses," &c., are for the encouragement and protection of commerce and for safety to life and property. The items for "navy-yards, arsenals," &c., is rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of this kind of public property by reason of the failure to make the neccesary appropriations to take care of it during the last two years. The $250,000 for "indemnifying the States" was simply in compliance with a law which requires these claims to be paid when audited.

DEFICIENCIES CAUSED BY UNWARRANTED REDUCTIONS.

The large amount of over $1,500,000 for "deficiencies" was necessary because the House has been compelled to pass so many deficiency bills on account of former unwarranted reductions that they were unwilling to make these, and so throw the responsibility on the Senate. About $1,000,000 of these deficiencies were for the Post-Office Department and the Department of Justice. The courts in some States had already been compelled to adjourn for want of funds, and the execution of justice would have been substantially suspended it the Senate had not insisted upon the appropriation. Several branches of the postal service would also have been seriously crippled, or actually suspended, without them. These facts were all understood by the House committee, but because the necessary deficiencies would have swelled their bills to an amount larger than was agreeable or seemed expedient, they declined to insert them, leaving them to be put in by the Senate, for which the Senate was to be charged with extravagance. The other item, $5,500,000, for payment of the "Halifax award," was necessary to maintain the national honor. Had the Senate not inserted it as an amendment an extra session would have been avoidable. The balance of the amount ($450,556), added for "sundry small items," is made up of many items, such as expenses of foreign intercourse, Paris Expedition, Silver Commission, military roads, bridges, and telegraph lines on the frontier and in the Indian country, investigations of diseases of swine, grasshopper and forestry investigations, publishing records of the rebellion, furnishing artificial limbs to soldiers, &c.

The River and Harbor Bill—Senate additions.......$847,900

The items of the Senate additions are as follows:

Charleston Harbor	$195,000
Cape Fear River	75,000
Red River (of South)	100.000
Missouri River	87,500
Mississippi River	59,000
Harlem River	150,000
Boston Harbor	25,000
Dunkirk Harbor	30,000
Stonington Harbor	25,000
Galveston Harbor	25,000
Total	$772,500

You will observe that these additions are exclusively for works of an important national character. The small creeks and trout streams in the bill which could be best "improved" by macadamizing were all carefully taken care of by the House.

The Army Bill.—The entire addition of $908,814, made by the Senate to the army bill was rendered necessary in restoring our little army to its present numbers from the reduced and mutilated condition in which it had passed the House.

The Navy Bill.—The small sum added by the Senate to the navy bill was mainly for "pay of the navy," for "equipment of vessels," and for repairs of hospitals.

The Pension Bill.—The Senate added $35,000 to pay examiners $2 for each examination, instead of $1, as provided by the House. The Senate thought that when the Government was to be made liable to pay pensions for life by the report of these examiners, that $2 was not too much to pay for faithful and intelligent service.

The Military Academy Bill.—The Senate added $83,466 to this bill, mainly for "completing hospital building," "procuring a supply of pure water," and "completing the system of sewerage." It was shown that these things are much needed as sanitary measures and for the protection of public property in case of fire. The hospitable building has been standing for two years without a roof or windows, with the winds and storms beating upon it, and serving, in its unfinished condition, as a standing advertisement of the bankruptcy of the Government or the incompetency of Congress.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill.—The Senate added $83,700, mainly in restoring the salaries of our foreign representatives to what they received last year. The compensation now paid them is disgracefully small. The Senate thought it ought not to be reduced.

HEEDLESS MANGLING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill.—The House had regraded the clerical forces of the departments, in order to reduce their meagre salaries, which were fixed twenty-five years ago; it had abolished two Auditors' offices, which were established in 1817, when the entire money transactions of the Government were not one-sixth as much as are now those of one of the offices proposed to be abolished; it had cut down the pay of the laborers and watchmen, who can now barely exist on their pinched compensation, and in various other ways it had mangled the public service and impaired its efficiency. In order to cure this mischief and to provide sundry sums imperatively necessary in various branches of the service, the Senate added $604,776.

The Post-Office Bill.—To the Post-Office bill the Senate added $856,000. This bill, as passed by the Senate, appropriated $33,996,373 for the year 1879. The bill for 1878, with all the deficiencies that have been added by this Congress, appropriated $35,584,143. It therefore appears that the bill, as it passed the Senate, including the additions, was still $1,587,770 less than both Houses have agreed was necessary for 1878. The House, however, insisted upon a reduction in conference; and as the bill finally became a law it is $2,117,770 less than was appropriated for 1878. There is, therefore, a manifest deficiency created for that amount, which will have to be supplied next session. The Senate can hardly be charged with extravagance for wanting to reduce that forthcoming deficiency as much as possible. I believe we have now glanced at all the items constituting the additions made by the Senate, and I think you must agree with me that, having a due regard to the public service rather than a care merely to reduce the aggregate of appropriations, the House should have incorporated them in the bills before sending them to the Senate.

Correspondent—How many deficiency bills did you say had been passed by this Congress?

Senator Windom—Nine. It was thought at one time that it would be necessary to classify and number them, as it was feared there was not enough letters to indicate them in that way.

Correspondent—Why was it necessary to divide the amount into so many bills?

Senator Windom—Our Democratic friends of the House knew that the people would understand these "deficiencies" to be a refutation of their former loud pretenses of retrenchment, and hence they reluctantly doled out in detachments such amounts as they were compelled to appropriate from time to time.

THE EMPTY BOAST OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

Correspondent—I notice that at a recent banquet given in New York to Speaker Randall, Hon. A. S. Hewitt is reported to have said that Mr. Randall and his friends in the Forty-fourth Coggress "accomplished a saving in the entire Congress of $54,000,000, and that it was the fruit of putting men in power who were able to do the work set for them to do. Allowing for all the deficiencies, it amounted to $23,000,000 clear saving," &c. (See New York *World* of the 3d instant.) Now, Senator, you have been a member of the Appropriation Committee for many years. What do you say to this boast of Democratic economy, in comparison with the alleged Republican extravagance?

Senator Windom—It is my turn to ask you a question. Don't you think this boast of having saved only $23,000,000 "in the *entire Congress*" is a great letting down from the claim made by them in the Presidential campaign that they had "saved $40,000,000" at one session? This modest claim now amounts to only about $11,500,000 for that session, in which they insisted that they had saved 40,000,000. *By their own confession there seems to have been only about 25 per cent. of truth in their economical pretensions in* 1876. It will be noted also that Mr. Hewitt admits that it required about $31,000,000 to make up the deficiencies created by the pretended retrenchments and reforms of the Forty-third Congress. In looking over the tables and statements in Mr. Atkins' speech, I notice that he makes the deficiencies appropriated since 1876 $30,242,165, so that he and Mr. Hewitt are substantially in accord on that point. If you will permit me to turn the tables and question you for a moment, I should like to ask if anything could well be more disgraceful in the leaders of a great party than to go before the people with the pretense of having saved over $40,000,000, when, in fact, they knew that $30,000,000 of that sum would have to be made up by deficiency bills?

Correspondent—Were the $23,000,000 which Mr. Hewitt claims to be a "clear saving" by the Forty-fourth Congress an actual saving, or only a postponement of appropriations, and a failure to provide properly for the public service, &c.?

Senator Windom—Some portion of it was doubtless a "saving," but by far the largest part was not. On the 12th of August, 1876, after carefully analyzing every item on every appropriation bill for that year, and comparing each one with like items in the bills for the previous year, I stated on the floor of the Senate that "of the total pretended reduction of $40,000,000 not $5,000,000 could in any sense be called a saving of money to the Treasury," and that this sum fell far below the retrenchment effected by the preceding Republican Congress. I now repeat that statement, and am prepared at any moment to prove it beyond a doubt.

The mere "postponement of appropriations" for public buildings which were under way in 1876, as compared with the preceding year, amounted to $3,286,593; the postponement of surveys of public lands to $647,300; the failure to appropriate money to pay judgments of the Court of Claims, &c., to $1,611,000. There were numerous other items, amounting to many millions, of like character, which were merely "postponed," not "saved." They are not "deficiencies," but simply "postponements," which will come in at some future time to swell the bills. The three items I have just named, amounting to $5,544,983, were only a small part of such "postponements" made in the one year 1876. Deducting them from $11,500,000, which is one-half of what Mr. Hewitt claims to be the total savings of the Forty-fourth Congress for 1876 and 1877, we have less than $6,000,000 as the actual saving for that year. There were many other items of reduction made in 1876, which are in no possible sense a saving to the Treasury, but which, if deducted from the $11,500,000, would wipe out the whole of the pretended economy of which so much boasting has been done.

Correspondent—Does the amount of appropriations always indicate the exact cost of administering the Government during the year for which they are made?

Senator Windom—It does not. There are always large unexpended balances from various sources which come over from one year to another. These "unexpended balances," after standing two years subject to use, are "carried to the surplus fund," which means they are *returned to the Treasury.* It is, therefore, the annual "expenditures," rather than the "appropriations" which show what it really costs to carry on the Government any given year.

The exception to this rule is when "deficiencies" are created, which makes the "expenditures" of one year appear less than they really are. In such case the "expenditures" of the next, or succeeding year will show a proportionate increase. An instance of this kind is found in the *apparently* reduced expenditures of 1877, which will be fully balanced by the increase for 1878 and 1879, when all the deficiencies are charged up.

When the Executive Departments are honest and faithful, only so much money as is necessary will be used, and the balance of the appropriations will be returned to the Treasury. A striking illustration of this is presented under the last Administration. From 1869 to 1876, the amounts thus "carried to the surplus fund," as shown by an official Treasury statement, were very large, exceeding by many millions per annum the amounts so "returned to the Treasury" under late Democratic appropriations. This proves two things: First, that a mere comparison of "appropriations" does not show the relative cost of administering the Government; and second, it proves that the hue and cry of corruption and extravagance raised against the last Administration was without foundation.

You will see at once that their loud boasts of economical reductions, based upon the comparisons of mere "*appropriations,*" without taking into account the sums respectively "*carried to the surplus fund*" are absolutely meaningless, or else a sham and a fraud. These facts may serve to explain how it is that with all their empty vaporings about "diminishing the burdens of the people," they have hardly attempted to reduce taxation. From 1868 to 1875 taxes were reduced by the Republican party by various bills, an aggregate of over $250,000,000 per annum, while during the three years of Democratic domination in the House of Representatives no bill reducing taxes had passed that body except the reduction of some eight cents per pound on tobacco. The reduction of *expenditures* by the Republicans meant a decrease of taxes. The reduction of *appropriations* by the Democrats meant only "deficiencies" and postponed national obligations.

THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXCURSIONISTS.—On Saturday last a party of excursionists, from Woodbridge, arrived here from Walker River, *en route* for home. The party comprised James P. Folger, Edward G. Rutledge, James Henderson, Charles Babcock, John Hooper and Walter Keene. Mr. Folger caught in Walker river a trout that was twenty three inches long and yet only weighed three pounds. The gentlemen will accept thanks for a fine mess of trout, fresh from Silver Creek.

SURPRISE-PARTY.—The landlord and his wife, of the Alpine House, must have been agreeab y (?) surprised when they walked into their dining-room, on Thursday morning last, and found that Bennet's "wild animals from Central Park" had broken loose during the night, and the "Devil was to pay" in the morning. It was confusion worse confounded. It was enough to make a minister, and a woman, too, swear.

PERSONAL.—On Thursday last Mrs. Anna L. Spencer, Superintendent of Public Schools, left for Kansas on a visit to her mother. On Tuesday our Junior left for Sacramento to do the State Fair and Editorial Convention. Joseph Harvey accompanied him, and expects to spend next Winter in San Francisco.

SOCIAL.—On Wednesday evening a social dance was had at Orgon's Hall, at which Monitor was well represented. Dancing continued until five o'clock. It was an enjoyable affair, particularly the supper which is pronounced one of the best ever partaken of in the county, the table being loaded with the "best the market afforded."

ELECTION.—At the election on Wednesday, for Supervisor for the Second District, W P. Merril was re elected without opposition. Polls were opened in Markleeville, but not in Hope Valley and Woodfords.

A CHANGE—It is in contemplation to run the stages direct between Carson and Aurora instead of via Genoa. The change will necessitate the extension of the Silver Mountain line to Carson.

PINE NUT VALLEY.—Reported discovery of gold in this vall y has induced some Alpiners to go there to prospect.

OPENED.—The Markleeville school opened on Monday last under charge of Miss Jennison, of Genoa.

DEPUTY—Mrs. Anna L. Spencer has appointed P. W. Parker Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools.

LEVIATHAN.—Work has been resumed on this mine. Its new owner, F. A. S. Jones, intends to push it.

EARTHQUAKE.—A heavy earthquake shock occurred here at ten o'clock last evening.

Returns from Vermont indicate a majority of 17,000 or 18,000 for Proctor and the Republican State ticket on a light vote. In the First and Second Districts, Joice and Tyler, Republicans, are elected by the usual majorities. In the Third District, in 32 towns, Barlow, Greenbacker and bolter, has 4,998; Grant, regular Republican, 3,503; Waterman, Democrat, 1,952. Burlington elects Democratic Representatives.

On Tuesday last at Bodie, in a difficulty between John T. Enright and James Harrington, Enright received a blow in the face. He went away and armed himself, and returned in a few minutes. Meeting Harrington he drew his pistol, when Harrington fired, killing Enright instantly.

The Los Angeles *Star* is fearful that the rival route for transportation by way of Santa Monica is to be abandoned, so as to compel travel and freight to go by way of Wilmington. It says the proposed purchaser of the wharves at Santa Monica is an agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Orville Grant, the ex President's brother has been sent to the insane asylum at Morristown, N. J His mind runs on immense speculations, starting a new business on a gigantic scale, etc. He was sent by the request of a friend and Dr. Morton.

William W. Brazleton, a notorious highwayman, was shot to death, near Tucson, Arizona, by the Sheriff and his posse a few days since

A Paris correspondent says: There is some talk at Madrid of a marriage between King Alfonso and Duke De Montpesier's daughter Christine, sister of the late Queen Mercedes.

On Wednesday Postmaster General Key and party arrived at San Francisco.

CONDON.—Minister Welsh has brought the negotiations concerning Condon the Fenian prisoner to a successful conclusion. Welsh, accompanied by his Secretary, Nadal, had previously made a journey of 800 miles to Portland, to explain to the prisoner why efforts had been made in his behalf, and to prepare him for the unexpected boon of freedom. Condon who is a fine and manly fellow, whose heart is for America where it is not for Ireland, first spoke with great tenderness of his wife and mother. He then expressed his gratitude for the kindness Welsh had personally shown him, and the interest the American Minister had taken in his case. Welsh then assured the released convict that his liberation meant his release, with full provision for himself and family till all were united. British officials, too, lent what aid was in their power to make the visit of the American Minister eminently satisfactory. The whole transaction was decidedly a success, and shows how earnestly the American Mission interested itself in a case that to the average observer, appeared hopeless. The British officials joined in assuring Condon that after his release he should find himself comfortably provided for, and prepared to accept whatever office or position might be offered him, with a view to his settlement in the mother country.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* inveighs against the Fenian Condon's release at the solicitation of the United States as unwise and undignified.

His release was asked because he had served faithfully in the Union Army during the rebellion, and his family reside here.

TIMBER LAND.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior and in response to many letters from officials and others, the Commissioner General of the Land Office has prepared and will shortly issue a circular regarding tresspasses upon Government timber lands. The circular contains a review of the Acts of Congress providing for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory, and authorizing citizens of Nevada, Colorado and the Territories, to cut timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes, and says that the penalties provided in these acts will hereafter be enforced in all cases where timber is cut for export or sale, or wantonly destroyed. Directions are given to agents of the Land office to make periodical examinations of lands in their districts, and report to the Commissioner all instances of violation of the laws, together with the names of witnesses, in order that proceedings may be instituted against depredators.

Mrs. Dr. M. P. Sawtelle, of San Francisco, will issue the first number of the *Medico Literary Journal* next Monday. The intention is to "disseminate scientific truths by its medium among the people."

Ex-Sheriff J H. Adams, who became famous in his pursuit of Vasquez, and Cornelius Finley, formerly County Clerk of Santa Clara county, were murdered at Davidson's Canyon, Arizona, by robbers on Monday last.

The Chinese are capable of being civilized A couple of them had a lawsuit in Salinas not long ago. The defendant was beaten, but declared he would hire more witness and try it again.

The yellow fever continues to rage with unabated fury in the South, and the North is nobly responding to calls for assistance.

On Tuesday last, James Henry Butler, aged 22, a native of Illinois, was crushed to death by a log rolling over him, near Boca.

S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General at Bolivia.

The public debt statement for August shows a decrease of $6,475,504.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

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The wheat crop of the United States is supposed to be over four hundred million bushels, this estimate being based on returns of the Agricultural Bureau of the Interior Department. California is placed at the head of the list of States, with forty million bushels. Next follows Kansas, thirty six millions; Illinois, thirty two million; Minnesota, thirty one million. Next follow Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, all new wheat fields.

The Ukiah (Mendocino county) *Press* learns that on the 11th instant one hundred workmen moved in force on the Chinamen employed at Salmon Creek and at the Albion mine. They had ten minutes notice to leave and they left.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—We earnestly urge every purchaser to ask for that which is prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the true perfume. All other so-called Florida Waters are only ordinary Colognes.

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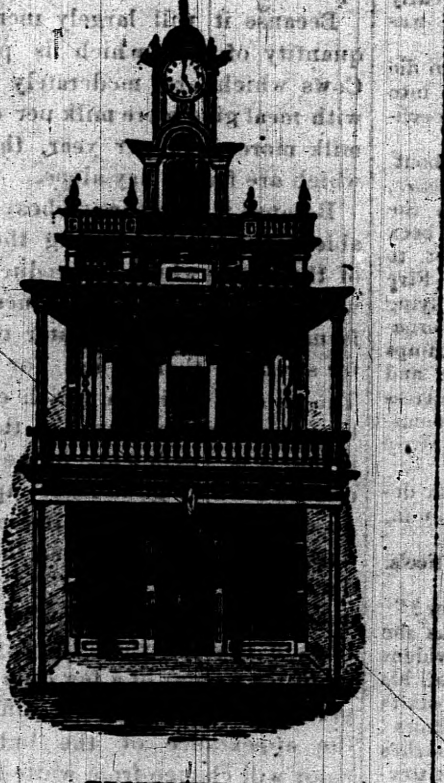

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THE CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

"ROSENA."

Various attentions in the way of frequent invitations to theatres, concerts, operas, lectures, and constant evening calls at No 14 West ——street, and various presents in the line of boxes of bonbons, baskets of fruits, books, music, flowers, gloves, fans, and lastly a big diamond ring from Tiffany's, had resulted in the whispered betrothal of two young people, in the dimly-lighted back parlor of the aforementioned residence; and, after a short period of time, mostly given up to the exchange of kisses, and vows and notes, this betrothal was ratified by a marriage ceremony performed by a clergyman of high standing in an elegant church, before a fashionable audience, consisting of the usual "dear five hundred friends" who declared there never was a prettier bride, nor a handsomer bridegroom, nor a finer couple altogether, than Edith Kane and Hoyt Prentice.

After all these ecstatic declarations and this grand wedding, and an equally grand reception, and various delightful bridal gifts, among which was a "love of a brown stone house" from her father, "divinely furnished," the happy young people took the regulation wedding tour and settled down to housekeeping. Then it was that the friends, especially the unmarried friends, of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Prentice learned in what light this newly wedded pair looked upon the bargain they had entered into.

Hoyt met his old chums and greeted them with a face all aglow with enthusiasm, and shook them impressively by the hand and asserted:

"By Jove! now, if you want to know what happiness is, get married! Get a pretty little wife and a nice home of your own. There is no bliss like it. Why, Edith and I are as happy as turtle-doves. By the way you must come up and see us soon; and, in a week or so more, when Edith feels quite settled and accustomed to housekeeping, you must drop in any night you like to dinner, you know, and to spend the evening. We will have a jolly time: unlimited cards and cigars, and I've plenty of excellent wine."

And Mrs. Prentice informed her sister Sue, and all her young lady friends that there was nothing in the world as delightful as getting married!

"But, my dear," she would add, affecting a great deal of dignity, and looking very wise, and speaking as if she had had a varied experience of married life, comprehending many years and divers diverse conjugal mates, instead of having been married just six weeks to a good-natured young fellow who adored her, "you must study how to manage a man if you want to lead a perfect paradise of a life! Now, I always thought I understood man's nature excellently, and I just manage Hoyt delightfully. I rule absolutely about everything, but then the darling is unconscious of it, and just as happy as can be. No, my dear!"—very emphatically—"do not marry until you can twist your husband around your finger."

Which, did Mrs. Prentice do?

It rather looked that way. Hoyt took her everywhere she wished; and if he wanted to go somewhere that she did not she always had some feminine excuse ready, a headache, or she did not feel well; and even when she had no excuse, but simply said with a pout of her pretty lips: "Oh, I don't want to go there" why, he could not be impolite and insist—right away!

It happened the same with his smoking; it was:

"Now, Hoyt, dear, if you love me, you will oblige me by not smoking in any room where there are lace curtains. It just ruins furniture and lace to get the smell of smoke in it. You can smoke all you like about town; and if you smoke at home, why, please stay in the dining-room until you finish your horrid cigar."

Well, it was not pleasant smoking down in the dining-room alone, but Mr. Prentice did not feel like insisting upon ruining the furniture and curtains the first days that he and Edith spent in their lovely new home; and so he obliged his pretty wife, and fell into a habit of banishing himself to the lower regions while he hurriedly puffed away *one* cigar. When his and her gentlemen friends called of an evening Edith was graciously entertaining, though most so to the latter; but when Hoyt proposed bringing any of his comrades home to dinner, Edith asserted that she really was not equal to getting up dinners for visitors yet; though she had some of her lady intimates to dinner at least five times a week.

And having once fallen into the dangerous snare of submission to his little bride, Mr. Hoyt Prentice continued submissive from habit, and scarcely looked upon these trifling matters as clouds upon his domestic horizon, until even larger ones commenced to arise, and he eventually came to feel that the first and the last were of one class.

By and by Mr. Prentice thought that his tastes in regard to his wife's dress, and doings, and even her household management, were very much slighted, or, rather, never consulted. He continually heard: "Ma and Sue wanted me to buy this, so I did." "Sue said I ought to wear that, and she has such good taste I always profit by it." "Ma and Sue say I ought to do this, that, or the other, so I must have it done."

When he suggested that he would like to entertain more, Edith thought her weekly reception day and evening enough—but said she would give an occasional party; but she could not think of letting him have gentlemen's dinner; the horrid creatures would drink so much wine and smoke so many cigars! Now, when a man has a delightful home, a pretty wife, and a French cook, if he cannot ask his friends to see and appreciate these goods, he at least wishes to make the most of them, individually; but Mrs. Prentice was gradually depriving her good-natured spouse of these privileges. About one-half of her time was spent at her former home. If Hoyt sent Edith a message that he meant to bring a gentleman friend home to dinner he would get some such word as:

"You must not, dear, for I am going to mother's to stay all night, and you are to meet me there. I forgot to tell you this morning."

Often when he reached home he would find no wife there to greet him, but the irritating information that she had gone to her mother's. Sometimes she would get home just as dinner was announced, sometimes she would send for him to come there. And so, I repeat, it looked very much as if pretty little Mrs. Edith Prentice spoke truth when she asserted her complete management of her husband.

But "there is a tide," etc., you know, "which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune!" It came one night to Hoyt Prentice, and this is how he was swept into his proper and deserved position at the head of his own household.

"Cousin Tom," said he to a handsome young fellow who had drifted into his office late one afternoon, "cannot you come home with me to dinner to-night?"

"Should be delighted," said cousin Tom laconically, and the die being cast, these two young men strolled up town together.

"Where's Mrs. Prentice? Tell her I've brought a friend home with me," said Hoyt to the servant, as he entered his pretty house.

"Mrs. Prentice has gone to her mother's, sir, to dine and to spend the evening. She said she should expect you down."

"She will have to expect then," said Hoyt, quite savagely for him, under his breath. "Tom take off your coat. I should stay at home and dine alone if you were not here, so you are a godsend; and we will try and be comfortable, somehow."

So Tom stayed and was shown by his luckless or lucky cousin to Edith's boudoir to brush his hair and prepare for dinner; while Hoyt sallied into the precincts of the kitchen to see what, that was extra nice, could be got up in short order for dinner. The cook happened to be in excellent humor, and Hoyt's errand below stairs resulted in the gentleman's being eventually called to what they expressed as a "regular lay out." After dinner Mr. Prentice had the audacity to carry cigars and champagne up to the parlor, and if two men ever enjoyed themselves in a nice, quiet, bachelor way, Cousin Tom and Hoyt Prentice enjoyed themselves that evening.

It was so late when Tom took his departure, that Edith not having made her appearance under the escort of her brothers, Mr. Prentice decided to let her stay at "mother's" all night. And then a certain brilliant inspiration seized him. He made several trips between the parlors and the cellar, bringing up empty champagne baskets and bottles; he robbed several untouched boxes of cigars of most of their contents and left the rifled cases standing upon the parlor mantles and tables, lastly he took a bottle of champagne up to his room and finished it there, together with a cigar.

Mrs. Prentice did not arrive at home that night, but she was on hand betimes the next morning, despite her pouting resolve the previous evening, to punish Hoyt for not coming for her, by not getting home until he had started for business; but early as was her arrival, Mr. Prentice was gone.

"Gone!" exclaimed Edith, ready to die with disappointment, and she walked into the parlor and fell into a chair, quite speechless with astonishment and horror.

Champagne baskets were scattered about, and empty bottles stood upon the *chiffonier*, the tables, the mantles, even upon the piano. Exquisite *bric-a-brac* had been moved from a table upon the carpet, to make room for cards, and left there. Five nearly empty boxes of cigars were lying upon the floor; the choicest of her ornaments had been used to hold cigar stumps and ashes, and the room was close and sickening with cold smoke, for the waitress had not yet aired and righted the rooms, owing to Mr. Prentice's calling for an early breakfast.

"Who was here last night?" Edith demanded of the servant who had let her in, as soon as she could control her voice

"A gentleman friend of Mr. Prentice's, ma'am, to dinner."

"And what did they have for dinner?"

The waitress recounted, as well as she was able, the bill of fare. It was evident Hoyt was capable of taking care of his friends, Edith thought, and passed upstairs to her room, where—oh, horror of horrors: —her costly ivory brush lay in the splashes of water inside the marble basin, wet towels were flung over the satin-puffed chairs, the pillows, with the exquisite shams still pinned upon them, were tossed in a heap upon the floor, an end of a cigar was lying on her jewel case, a champagne bottle and sticky glass sat upon the valenciennes cover of her bureau, and—what did this mean?

A woman's handkerchief lying at the foot of her dressing case!

Edith examined the name, delicately embroidered in one corner—"*Rosena*." Next she threw herself upon the bed and cried all the morning.

That night it must be confessed that Hoyt Prentice sought his home in a rather peculiar frame of mind, but sternly resolved to make a stand for his rights. He found the house in faultless order and his wife, elegantly dressed, waiting to receive him—very quiet, very dignified, but without any mention of the previous evening. At the dinner table he himself revealed to [illegible]:

"Tom and I had a gorgeous time last night, love."

"I should judge so," said Edith, freezingly; but that was all, and Mr. Prentice concluded he had better let the matter drop, and let his wife have her pout out in peace, so long as she made no attempt to take away the rights he intended to assert.

He smoked his cigar in the parlor that night, and nothing was said by Edith. In fact, Edith had so extremely little to say for several days that Hoyt commenced to feel uneasy and that he had better insist upon an explanation and understanding. Just when he had made that resolve Cousin Tom dropped into his office.

"I say, Hoyt, you have not found a lady's handkerchief marked 'Rosena,' up at your house, have you? I put it in my pocket the night before I dined with you, and the day after, when I went to return it to its fair owner it was missing. I thought I might have accidently dropped it the night I was home with you."

"Oh, you couldn't have," said Hoyt, and then he changed his mind, and did not feel so sure and asked Tom some questions about the handkerchief.

Then Mr. Prentice went straight home, and straight up to his wife's room, and asked in the most matter-of-fact way, but watching Edith's face intently the while:

"My dear, have you found a handkerchief in the house marked 'Rosena'?"

Edith went to a drawer and brought him the delicate bit of cambric without a word, but with a look of anger, and scorn, and defiance that said plainly:

"You wretch! So I have not only detected you in your villainy, but you have the audacity to make light of it."

Hoyt examined the finery carelessly and put it in his pocket, with a remark that it was all right. Then he ventured:

"You have not been to your mother's lately, Edith. When are you going again?"

This was a straw too much for Mrs. Prentice to bear.

"Not so soon as you think!" she cried, with a passionate outburst of tears. "I know what you want—to have the horrible Rosena here again, you villian! Oh, I never thought it would come to this when I married you!"

"My dear, Rosena never said anything against my being comfortable and happy in my own house. She did not object to my smoking where I choose, and to my having my gentlemen friends dine with me; and she did not want to spend two-thirds of her time at her 'mother's;' and she did not take it for granted that I never wanted to be consulted about matters relating expressly to my own home; and she did not let her mother and sister rule all her doings without giving my wishes a bit of a show! So why should I not like to have Rosena here?"

Edith saw that her husband was laughing, and a sudden suspicion flitted through her mind. She made a rush to his arms, still sobbing bitterly.

Dr. Lyon Playfair states that, to ensure perfect ventilation, from two thousand to three thousand cubic feet of air should be allowed to pass through a chamber every hour for each person sleeping or living in it.

MEAL FOR MILCH COWS.

In addition to plenty of good hay, I believe that cows which are giving milk should be regularly fed with a suitable quantity of Indian meal. The following are a few of the reasons for this belief.

Because it gives a change of food. This is very desirable. Such a change sharpens the appetite and improves the general health.

Because it lightens the labor of mastication and makes digestion much easier than it would be if the stomach was distended with more bulky food.

Because the cost of keeping is but very slightly increased. Four quarts of meal each day for a cow does not cost a great deal in itself. As already stated, feeding it will confer several advantages. If there were no other reasons than those given above, it would pay well to feed a moderate quantity of meal to milking stock. But it should be kept in mind that the cost of meal is not wholly to be charged to the account for extra keeping, for when cows have meal they will eat a smaller quantity of hay. Thus the hay which is saved by the change will do considerable toward paying for the meal.

Because it invigorates and tones up the system, enabling the animal better to resist sudden charges of temperature, and in cold weather does much to keep up animal heat.

Because it will largely increase the quantity of that which is produced. Cows which are moderately supplied with meal give more milk per day, and milk more days per year, than those which are fed on hay alone.

Because it furnishes a cheap and reliable method for improving the quality of the butter which is produced. The winter butter which is produced on our farms has obtained a greater reputation for strength than it has for sweetess. The mildest criticism which can justly be passed upon much of this butter is that it is "deficient" in the principal qualities which go to make up a really good article. The color reminds one of a newly painted house, and the flavor is decidedly poor. Now if the cows are decently good the addition to their rations of hay (provided the hay contains no bitter weeds) of a few quarts of meal per day will make a great difference in the appearance of the butter. The color will change from white to a shade a great deal nearer the color which butter ought to bear. The flavor will also be wonderfully improved. Just here is where Indian meal seems to be the superior of many other articles of food for cows which have been highly recommended. Probably wheat "shorts" make cows give as much milk as meal can do. The same is true of some other things. But it is very doubtful if there is any kind of food in [illegible] which will give as perfect a flavor to butter as Indian meal.—*Practical Farmer.*

WIT.—There is no more [illegible] spectacle than to see the effects of wit upon the different characters of men; than to observe it expanding caution, relaxing dignity, unfreezing coldness—teaching age and care and pain to smile—extorting reluctant gleams of pain from melancholly, and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society, gradually bringing men nearer together, and, like the combined force of oil and wine, giving each man a glad heart and a shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit, like this, is surely the flavor of the mind! Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his ways by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and brightness, and perfumes to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage and to "charm his pained steps over the burning marl."

"Papa," said a little urchin to his father the other day, "I saw a printer go down the street just now."

"Did you sonny? How did you know the person was a printer?"

"Because I do, pa."

"But he might have been a carpenter, blacksmith, or a shoemaker."

"Oh, no, papa; he was a printer—likely an editor—for he was knawing a bone, and had no stockings on. The crown was out of his hat, and his coat was all torn. I am certain he was a printer."

"What are you about?" angrily exclaimed a country editor the other day to his wife, who was touching up her complexion before the mirror. "Only getting up my 'patent outside,' dear," was the reply. The editor coughed, and went out to trade a couple of copies for a soda cocktail.

James Hosier, formerly of Newport, but now engaged in farming in O[illegible], exhibiting a cucumber grown [illegible] which measures 5 feet [illegible] in length and two feet 6 inches in [illegible].

Miss Emily [illegible] enables her to kiss three [illegible] giving satisfaction to each [illegible] to America in September.

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Onion juice instantly allays the pain of a mosquito bite.

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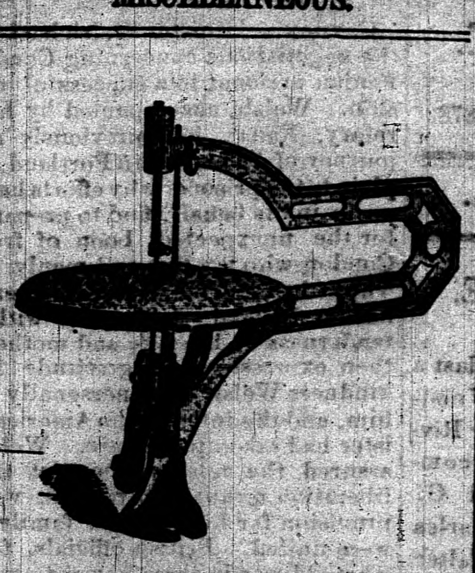

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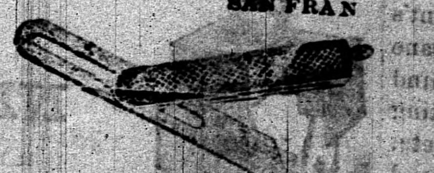

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For RENO, connecting with Eastern and Western bound Passenger Trains of the C. P. R. R.,

WILL LEAVE

Virginia City Station..........at 8:00 P. M.
Gold Hill..........at 8:12 P. M.
Carson City..........at 9:45 P. M.
Arrive at Reno..........at 11 20 A. M.

WILL LEAVE

Reno..........at 3:00 A. M.
Gold Hill..........at 6:05 A. M.
Arriving at Virginia City....at 6:15 A. M.

Local Passenger Trains

LEAVE

VIRGINIA CITY

FOR CARSON CITY AT

7:45 A. M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M.

LEAVE

CARSON CITY

FOR VIRGINIA CITY AT

8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

Freight and Accommodation Trains

Leave Virginia City for Reno at 7:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. and will leave Reno for Virginia City at 7.30 A. M. 12.45 P. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Freight Trains.

Leave Virginia City DAILY at 5.35 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 9.05 A. M., 12 M., 1.30 P. M., 3.45 P. M., 5.30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Leave Carson City DAILY at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 9.45 A. M., 12 M., 1.45 P. M., [illegible] P. M., 4. [illegible] P. M., and [illegible]

[illegible] Gold Hill and Carson offices [illegible] can be obtained to San Francisco [illegible] intermediate points on the [illegible]

[illegible] tickets can be procured at the Company's offices, Virginia, and Carson for all Eastern cities.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent

o23-tf

V. T. R. R.

Lightning Express Joint Time Table.

THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

Between Virginia City and San Francisco, via Vallejo, will leave as follows;

Going West—Will Leave

Virginia City..........at 6.00 P. M.
Gold Hill..........at 6.13 "
Mound House..........at 6.45 "
Carson City..........at 6.45 "
Steamboat..........at 7.35 "
Reno..........at 8.27 "
Truckee..........at 8.55 "
Sacramento..........at 11.10 A. M.
Vallejo..........at 6.30 "
Arriving at San Francisco..........at 11.10 "

Coming East—will Leave

San Francisco..........
Vallejo..........at 4.00 P. M.
Sacramento..........at 6.10 "
Truckee..........at 8.15 "
Reno..........at 5.00 A. M.
Steamboat..........at 7.35 "
Carson City..........at 8.08 "
Mound House..........at 9.15 "
Gold Hill..........at 10.00 "
Arriving at Virginia City..........at 10.35 "

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